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VIA _____ DISPATCH NO. DMIA-10320
21 Feb 56
CLASSIFICATION
TO : Chief, IO
THRU: Chief, EE
FROM : Chief of Base, Munich
DATE: 21 Feb 56
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/DTORIC/TYPPELING *just*
SPECIFIC - Ernst LAUGENDORF
Ref - DM 46301, 6 February 1966

In accordance with referenced request, the following information is forwarded as received from Fickens:

1. Information received on 25 November 1966 from Central Registry CIC, Stuttgart

A summary of the information forwarded to HICOG, Chief, Security Office, on 6 March 1960, reads as follows: It is known that subject had contact with the ~~MIENZENBERG~~ circle in Paris before the war. (Willi ~~MIENZENBERG~~ was the first president of the Young Communist International in 1920 and Secretary of the International Red Aid in 1921. He established a network of publishing firms, newspapers and film companies which was of great financial assistance to the Comintern.) Subject is associated with a person who has been active in the German Communist Party since the first World War. Another of subject's associates was a member of the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (Communist Party of Germany - KPD) from 1919 until 1933. (B-2) No additional information has been received by this headquarters.

2. Based on the above information, subject was interviewed on 1 December 1966:

a. Subject said he was violently anti-Nazi and had to flee from Germany. He went to France and lived there in 1933 and 1934. During this time he remembers having seen MIENZENBERG a few times at some political meetings. Subject said that at no time in his life did he ever participate in any of MIENZENBERG's activities or sympathize with or belong to any Communist organizations. He said he went to France as a refugee from Nazi Germany because he had been outspoken in his criticism of the Nazis and their methods. During this period he spent most of his time

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learning the French language, at least 8 hours a day, and wrote for several Swiss newspapers and a newspaper in the Saarland. His articles for the Saarland newspaper were directed against the Nazis who were preparing for the Saarland Plebiscite.

b. During 1937 he was again in France and at that time worked on a project headed by Erich OLLERHAUER (present head of the SPD in Germany), printing pamphlets and handbills against the Nazis which were then smuggled into Germany. In 1938 he participated in illegal broadcasts from a ship in Holland, which were directed against the Nazis in Germany. This project was headed by a German named SPILGER (who recently died in Bonn), former member of the BRUNING cabinet in Germany in 1930 (SPD cabinet). Subject said it was a very secret project and indicated it may have been directed by the British.

c. In 1939 subject was interned by the French as an alien and put into a camp in France. During this time he saw Arthur GESTLER, who occupied the barracks next to him. He also had some contact with a man named SCHULZ, who was or had been a log-man for MULLENBERG. SCHULZ was the first-aid man in camp. When subject was seriously ill with dysentery, SCHULZ administered some medicine to him (subject stated that medicine was rare in the camp) which saved his life.

d. During the middle twenties, subject said he belonged to an SPD Youth group in Germany and was often engaged in fights with the Nazi Brown Shirts. He fought the Nazis for many years and today is proud of his former connection with the SPD for, as he described it, the SPD was the only party that fought the Nazis in Germany.

3. Subject said that a few days ago a publication in Munich - GERM. - called "Bohemia" accused him of being a former Communist and he has filed suit against the paper as well as the publisher Vladimir PERELSKY.

13 February 1956

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